Amendments to the Specification

Please **replace** the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 30, with the following **amended** paragraph:

-- The receiving end typically is a set top box or TMD 123 (both referred to as a TMD) operating in conjunction with a local video server ~~120~~ (not shown) which electronically connects to the receiving dish 106. Set top box (TMD) 123 may include demodulator 122, VCXO 124, CPU/Demultiplexer 126 and decoder 128. The TMD 123 contains a demodulator ~~(not shown)~~ 122 that demodulates the composite video and audio data signal, various administrative and control messages and outputs the demodulated signal to a central processing unit ~~(not shown)~~ 126 that processes the many packetized streams by routing select packets to various control, data and status subsystems. For example, typically the selected packetized video and audio stream is sent to a decoder ~~(not shown)~~ 128 for translation into a format suitable for an ultimate output to a mobile terminal also referred to more generally as a wireless station 140, which serves as the receiving device for devices such as a television 150 operating in accordance with NTSC, PAL or SECAM formats, or laptop computer, cell phone or PDA ~~all designated by reference 152 and~~ operating in accordance with IEEE 802.11 standards.--

Please **replace** the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 14, with the following **amended** paragraph:

--An IEEE 802.11 compliant system is comprised of several components, each of which contains a Medium Access Control or MAC 134, 142, Base Band Process or BBP 132,143, and radio receiver/transmitters ~~138, 144~~ 133, 148 as well as services that interact to provide station mobility transparent to the higher layers of the network stack. However, a station is any device that contains the functionality of the IEEE 802.11 protocols, that being MAC and Physical Layer or PHY, and a connection to the wireless media such as one or more wireless stations 140. Typically, the IEEE 802.11 protocols are implemented in the

hardware and/or software of a network interface card (not shown). By way of example, the wireless ~~station~~ access point 130 connects to other wireless medium such as wireless station 140 through a radio communication medium.--

Please **replace** the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 30, with the following **amended** paragraph:

--Referring to FIG. 2 a device 220 receives digital packets embedded in a transmission stream from a broadcast network or a hard wired local area network or Internet gateway, which also includes a means to demultiplex 222 digital packets embedded in a video frame transmission. The device 220 communicates with a device 230 that includes a means ~~234~~ 239 for receiving the digital packets and includes a means for computing a 232 a duration for transmission of an uninterrupted plurality of the broadcast/multicast frames and a means 238 to communicate the duration to one or more wireless stations 240 (1) through 240 (n).--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 9, with the following amended paragraph:

--An aspect of the invention includes any device such as access point 230 that receives digital packets embedded in a transmission stream 225 comprising: a means 239 to receive digital packets ~~234~~; a means for computing a duration 232 for transmission of an uninterrupted plurality of the broadcast/multicast frames; a means to communicate 238 the duration to wireless stations 240 to reduce contention conflicts among wireless stations.--

Please **replace** the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 1, with the following **amended** paragraph:

-- FIG. 4 illustrates a typical transport packet assemblage 400 for a distributed random access control as specified by the IEEE 802.11 standards. A contention packet provides the backoff mechanism used to provide the likelihood that the medium is free for transmission and corresponding reception by an AP and wireless station, respectively. Once the medium is seen as free, the wireless

station sends a data transaction preceded by a RTS 406a and a CTS 410 phase. RTS 406a is transmitted from source to a destination station and CTS 410 is a response initiated by the destination station to the source station. In each packet (RTC 406a, CTS 410, and Data 418) a duration ID field or Distributed Interframe Space DIFS 404 present in the packet 400 header indicates the potential duration of the on going transaction in such a way that any wireless station maintaining a Network Allocation Vector (NAV) such as NAV 412 will not attempt to acquire the medium during the first transaction duration 401 as measured from the start of RTS 406a to the end of DIFS 406b thus avoiding potential contentions. Once the CTS 410 is received and a short inter-frame space SIFS 408 duration data 418 is transmitted, the end of which is followed by a short inter-frame space SIFS 422 duration and the reception of Ack 426 from the receiver. The cycle, paralleling transaction 401 proceeds to repeat itself after distributed inter-frame space 406b duration. A contention backoff mechanism 402b follows the DIFS 406b. FIG. 4 also illustrates the NAVs at different stages of the transaction 401, such as NAV 412, NAV 416 and NAV 424.--